

NATCO

STRUCTURAL FACING TILE



NATIONAL FIREPROOFING CORPORATION

NATCO CERAMIC GLAZE COLORS

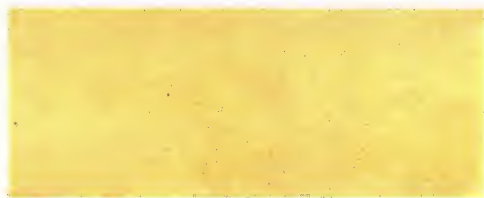
(See paragraph headed "Color Reproductions")



2040—Solid Cream Tones



3040—Ivory



2060—Solid Buff



6100—Gray Tan

The color reproductions shown on this page, illustrate shades for which the building industry has expressed a decided preference. In addition, we have other shades, recently developed in line with changing architectural demands throughout the country.



1760—Dark Green

Full information on these additional shades will be furnished on request.



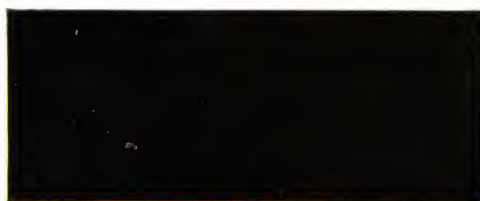
1800—Navy Blue



90—Dark Brown or Chocolate

Also

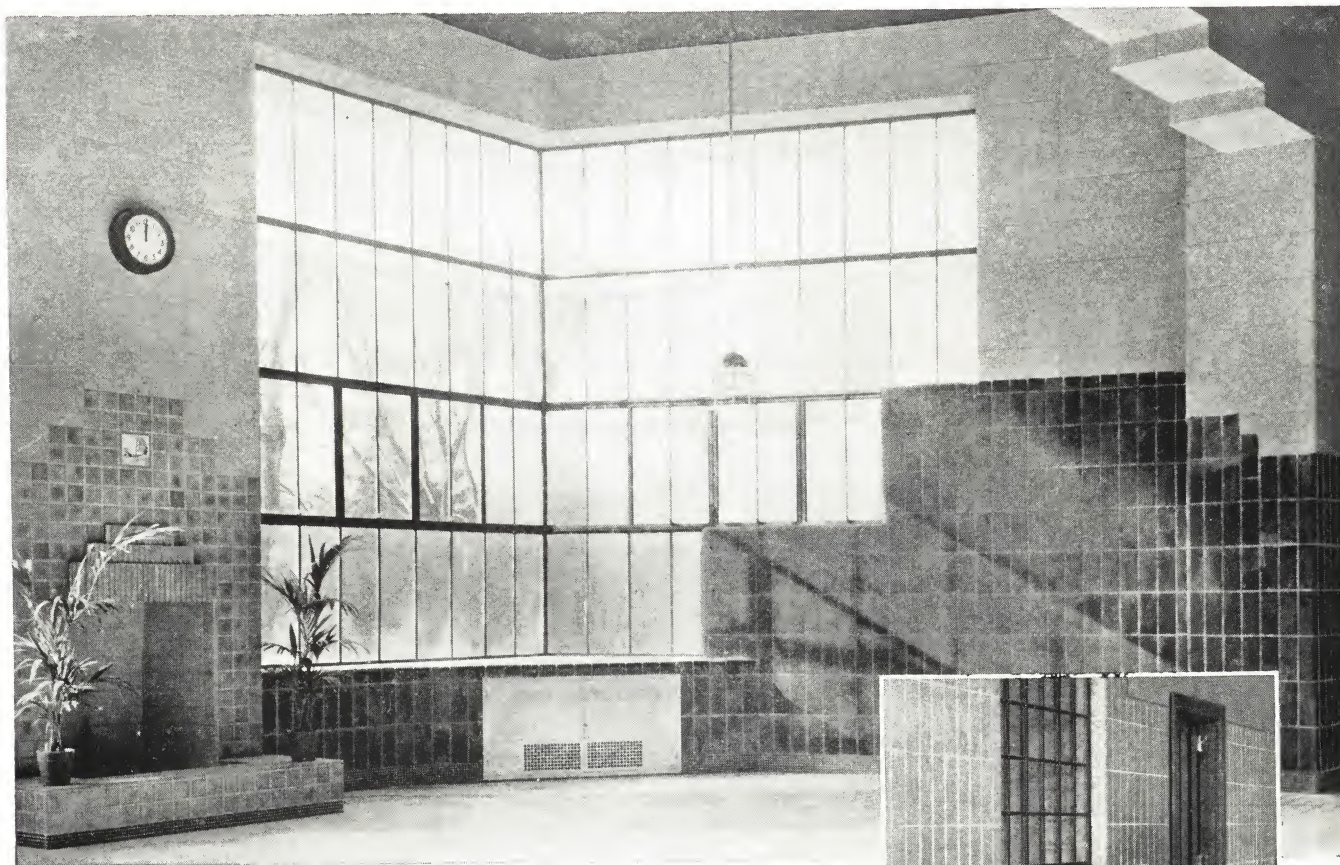
5200—Glossy White



6500—Glossy Black

FOR NATCO CERAMIC GLAZE MOTTLES
SEE INSIDE BACK COVER

NATCO STRUCTURAL FACING TILE



Two views showing Natco Vitritile in the Sports Building of the College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle, N. Y., Henry J. McGill, Architect; M. Barnett & Son, General Contractors.

For Walls of Enduring Beauty

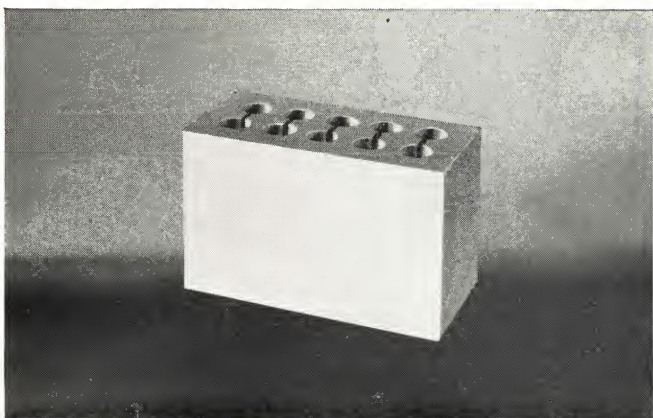
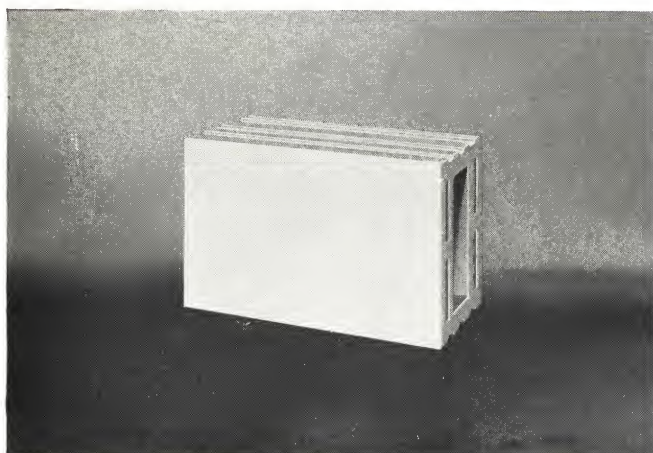
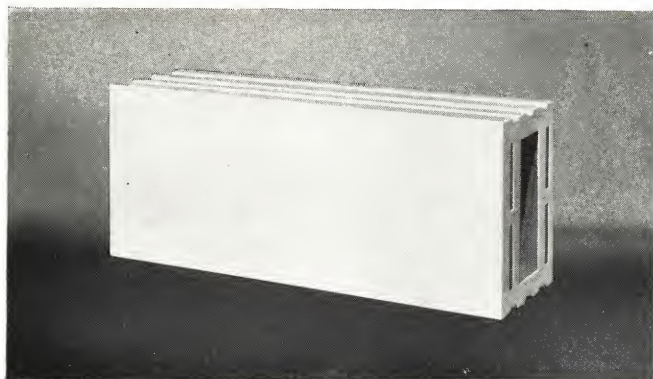
DUE to its pleasing appearance, sanitary qualities, ease of cleaning, insulation advantages, as well as savings in erection and maintenance costs, Natco Structural Facing Tile is receiving increased preference from architects for walls, partitions and wainscots in public, institutional, commercial and industrial buildings of every type and kind. It readily adapts itself to strikingly modern as well as conservative decorative wall treatments.

All of the different types illustrated and described are made of selected fire clay, cured and burned under the direction of experienced ceramic engineers. The new deairing process is used in its manufacture. This removes all entrapped air from the clay before it is

formed into shape, eliminates surface imperfections and promotes true and even edges.

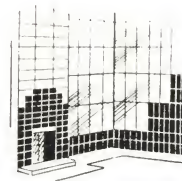
The ceramic glazes used are of the highest quality. They are high fired, that is burned at temperatures of 1800 to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit. As shown on the inside front and back covers, they comprise attractive matt and glossy effects in solid colors as well as mottles. The salt glazes, as shown at the bottom of the inside back cover, are furnished in mingled light shades. The mingled tones in both the ceramic and salt glazes produce wall surfaces with much more character than uninteresting, uniform shades.

These colors and shades will not fade. Life expectancy tests, by the auto-clave method, accurately simulate the wear and tear of years of exposure. Applied to Natco Structural Facing Tile, they confirm, what has already been proved in thousands of actual installations, that Natco glazes positively will endure.



NATCO VITRITILE

"V" Series—5x12-inch face (equivalent to 3 standard brick). Double shell construction. Furnished in ceramic and salt glazes. For 3¾, 6 and 8-inch wall thickness; also in 1⅞-inch for furring. Usually furnished select one face; on special order can be supplied select two faces. See pages 6 and 7 for shape details.

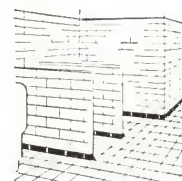


NATCO UNGLAZED

"U" Series—5 x 12-inch face. Specifications as to sizes and shapes same as Vitritile, other than no cove base and wainscot caps are furnished.

NATCO DECORATA

"N" Series—5 x 8-inch face (equivalent to 2 standard brick). Double shell construction. Furnished in ceramic and salt glazes. For 3¾, 6 and 8-inch wall thickness; also in 1⅞-inch for furring. Usually furnished select one face; on special order can be supplied select two faces. See page 9 for shape details.



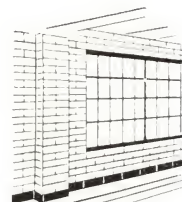
NATCO DECORATA

"W" Series—8 x 16-inch face (equivalent to 6 standard brick). Furnished in ceramic glazes only, for 3¾-inch wall thickness; also 1⅞-inch for furring. Natco Decorata "W" Series is furnished select one face only. See pages 10 and 11 for shape details.



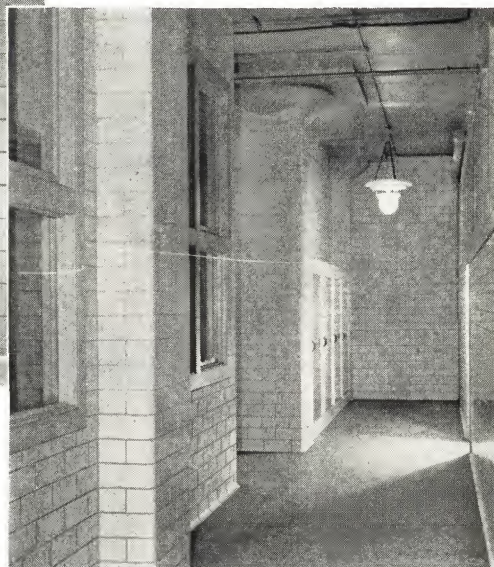
NATCO VITRIBRIK

"K" Series—5 x 8-inch face (equivalent to 2 standard brick). Vertical construction. Furnished in ceramic and salt glazes. For 3¾, 6 and 8-inch wall thickness; also in 1⅞-inch for furring. Usually furnished select one face; on special order can be supplied select two faces. See page 13 for shape details.





Above—View showing Natco Decorata Tile, "W" Series in the corridor of the Wayne County Building, Detroit. Nathaniel O. Gould, Architect and Engineer, Board of Wayne County Auditors; Russell Hunt, Supt., Contractors.



Above—Natco Vitritile in Armour Pharmaceutical Laboratory, Chicago. Armour & Company, Architect and Engineer; Claes A. Erlandson, Contractor, Chicago.



Above and Right—Office and corridor in Scranton Electric Company Building, Scranton, Pa., Natco Vitritile was extensively used throughout. Davis & Lewis, Architects, Breig Brothers, Contractors.



WITH walls of Natco Structural Facing Tile, there is an assurance of freedom from future maintenance, painting, plastering or repair bills. The glass-hard surfaces are easily cleaned and kept clean—are not affected by heat, cold, dampness, grease or chemicals.

Scientifically designed to offer maximum strength with minimum weight, Natco Structural Facing Tile are all true load-bearing units which effect savings in dead load, with consequent reductions in steel and foundation costs. Proof against fire, the large, comparatively light units are also quickly handled and laid. With each tile laid, a portion of the finished wall is put in place.

Used for veneering or furring purposes, Natco Structural Facing Tile has also proved its economy and enduring attractiveness in thousands of representative buildings throughout the country.

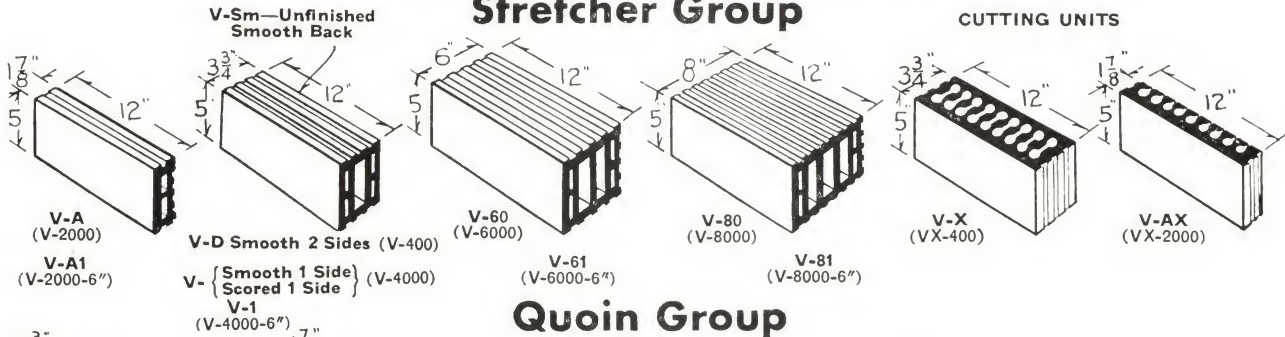
The double shell construction assures secure mortar joints—combined with the cellular construction, with its enclosed air spaces, resists the passage of heat, cold, sound and moisture going through the walls.

Natco Unglazed Structural Facing Tile is generally used where walls of lower cost are desired. Similar in structure to Natco Vitritile, it is furnished in unfading, light mingled buff shades which are the natural colors of burned clay.

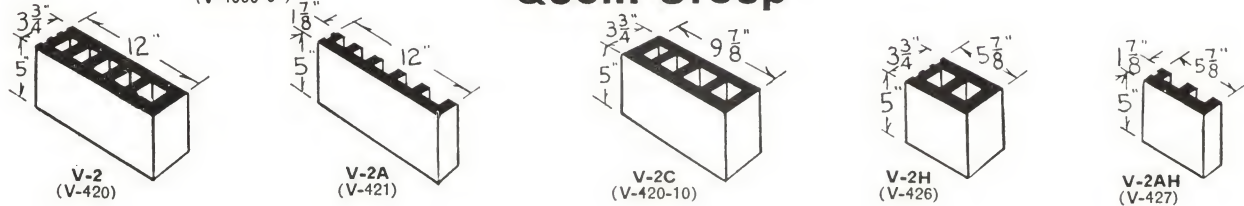
In the following pages, we show the comprehensive lines of shapes available in every type of Natco Structural Facing Tile, that make possible the widest latitude in structural design. Estimates of the cost of Natco Structural Facing Tile will be gladly furnished on any job. Also, on any specific application, if desired, our Engineering Department will be pleased to co-operate in working out the most efficient and economical use of Natco Structural Facing Tile.

SHAPE DETAILS, NATCO VITRITILE, "V" SERIES

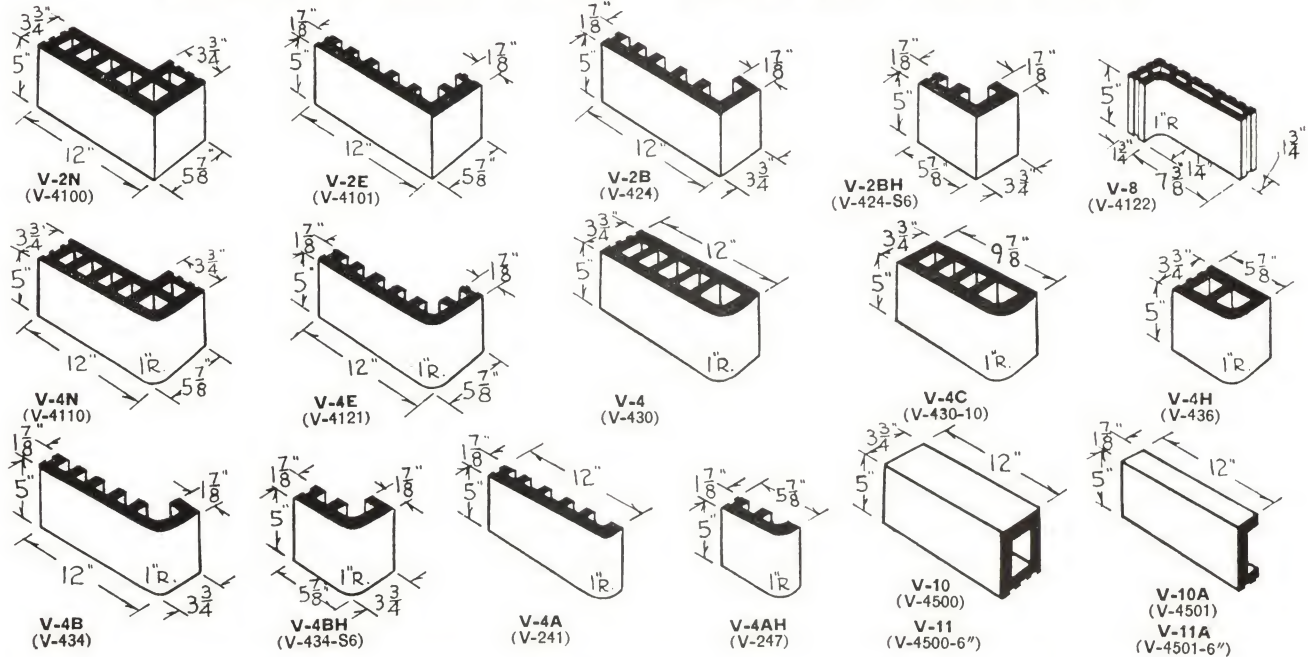
Stretcher Group



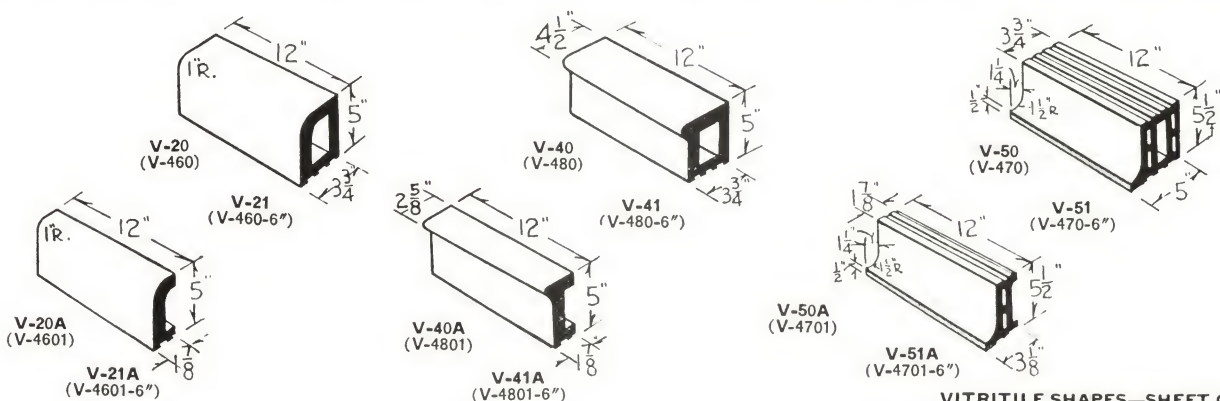
Quoin Group



Machine Made Group—Class No. 1 (See Note Class No. 3)



Cove Base and Wainscot Cap Group—Class No. 2 (See Note Class No. 3)

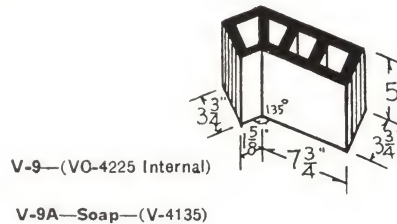
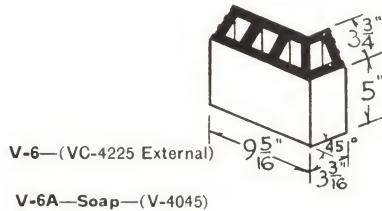
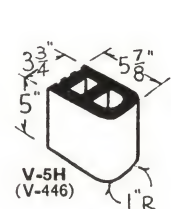
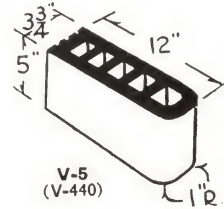
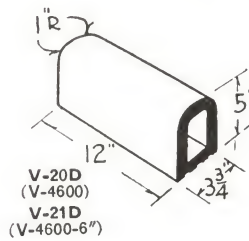
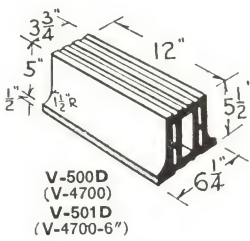
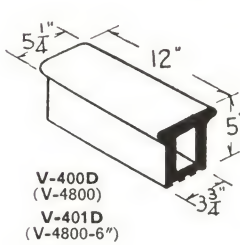


VITRITILE SHAPES—SHEET ONE

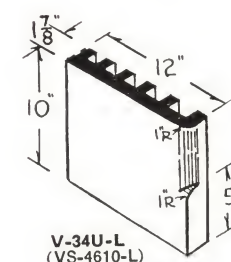
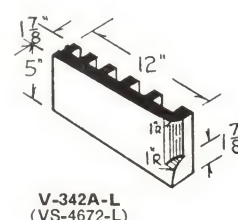
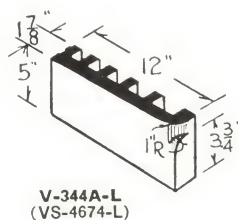
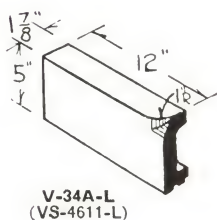
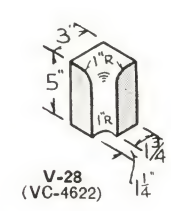
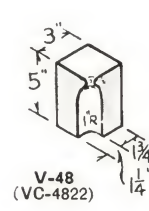
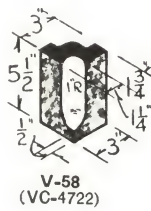
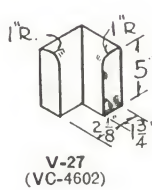
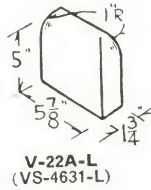
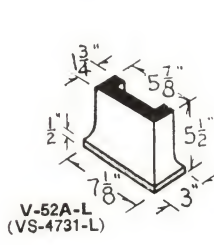
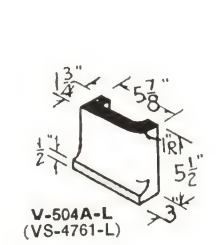
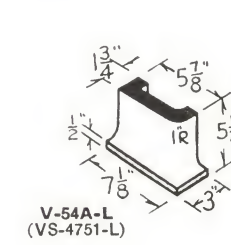
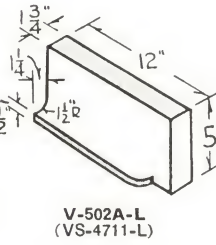
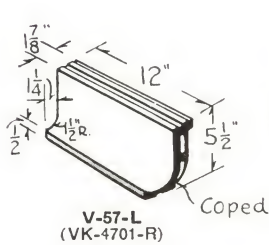
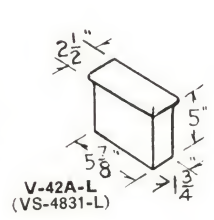
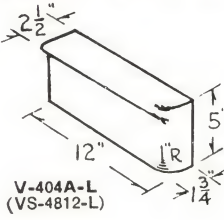
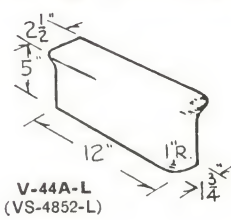
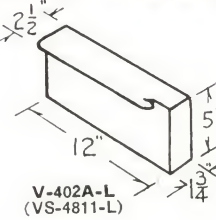
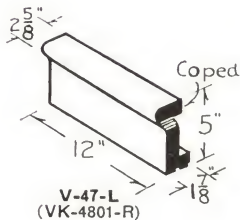
SHAPE DETAILS, NATCO VITRITILE "V" SERIES

Two Face Fitting Group—Class No. 3

(Includes all Class No. 1 and Class No. 2 Fittings and Quoins when finished on two faces)



Hand Made Fitting Group—Class No. 4



Note—Bold figures represent new shape numbers adopted by the Glazed Brick and Tile Institute.
Light figures in parenthesis are old shape numbers.

DETAILS OF VITRITILE CONSTRUCTION

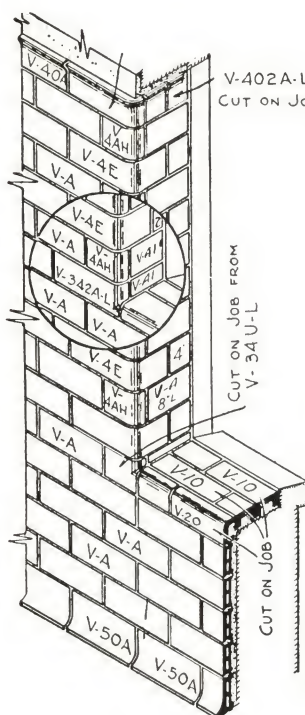


Fig. 9

Vitrilite used as furring. In circle, the use of different height of starter is shown. A starter for any desired sill height can be cut on job from Universal Sill Starter V-34-U.

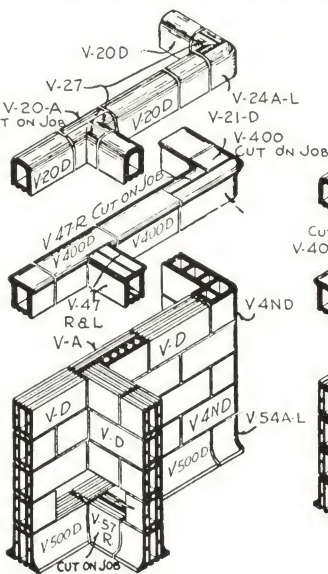


Fig. 10

(Top) Bullnose coping, top course, low partitions. (Center) Wainscot cap, top course, low partitions. (Below) Square internal bullnose external corners in two-faced partition, bonded cross partition.

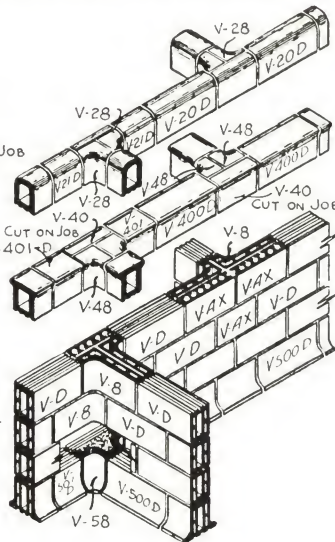


Fig. 11

(Top) Bullnose coping, top course, low partitions. (Center) Wainscot cap, top course, low partitions. (Below) Coved internal corners, two-faced partition.

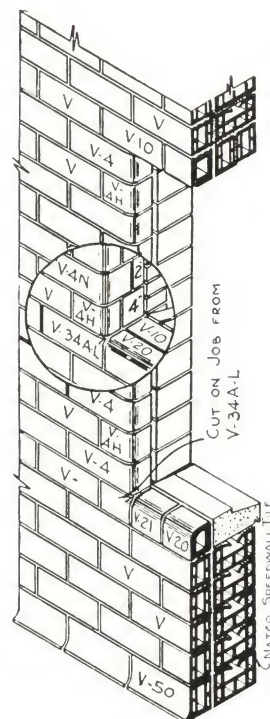


Fig. 12

Vitritile used in connection with Natco Speedwall Tile. Alternate sill and jamb construction is shown in circle.

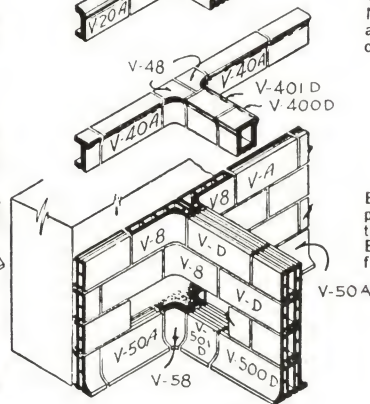
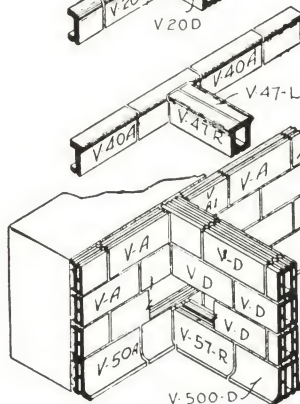
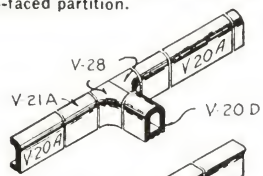
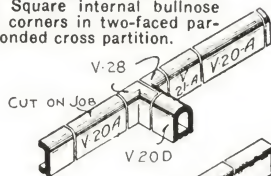


Fig. 14

Bullnose coping, top course, low partitions. (Center) Wainscot cap, top course, low partitions. (Below) Bonding two-faced partitions into furred walls, coved internal corners.

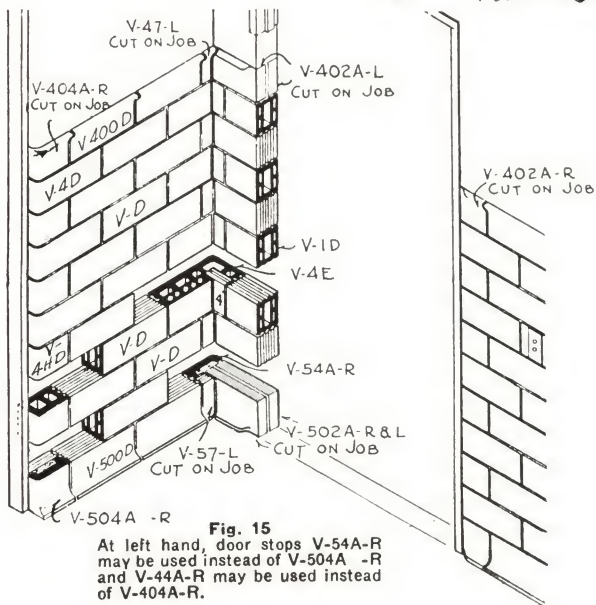


Fig. 15

At left hand, door stops V-54A-R may be used instead of V-504A -R and V-44A-R may be used instead of V-404A-R.

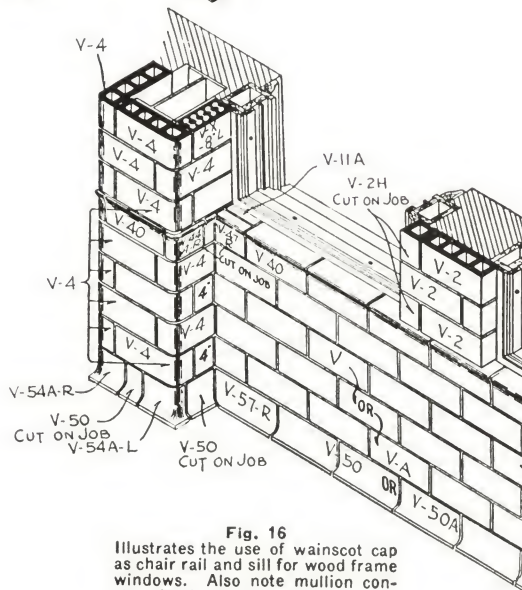
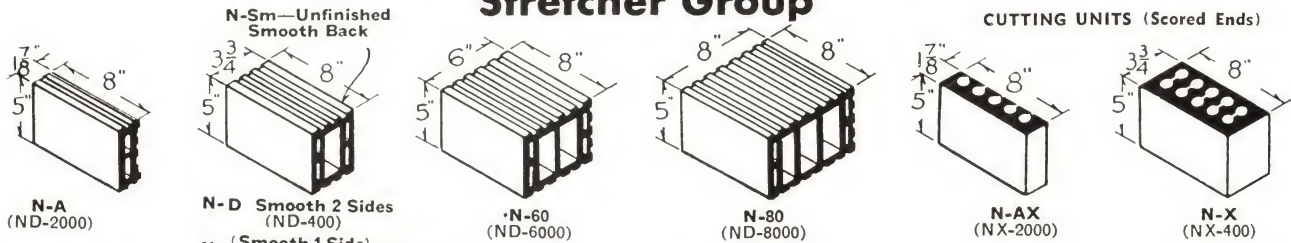


Fig. 16

Fig. 10
Illustrates the use of wainscot cap as chair rail and sill for wood frame windows. Also note mullion construction by use of quoins.

SHAPE DETAILS, NATCO DECORATA TILE, "N" SERIES

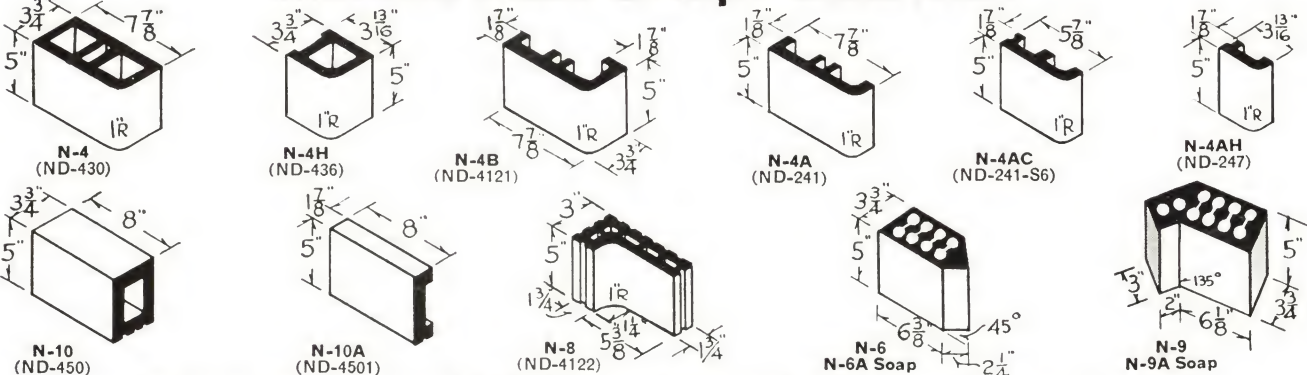
Stretcher Group



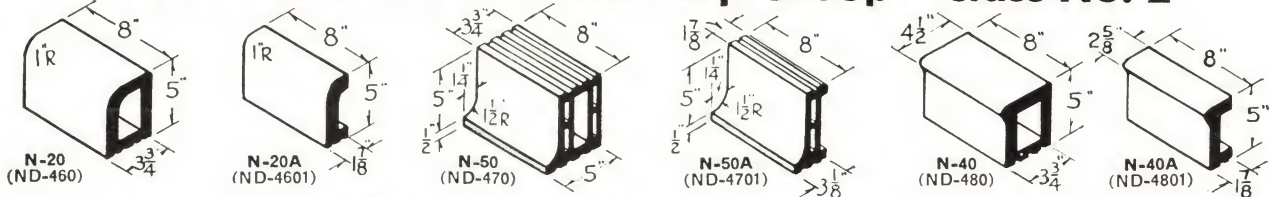
Quoin Group

Note—Bold figures represent new shape numbers adopted by the Glazed Brick and Tile Institute.
 Light figures in parenthesis are old shape numbers.

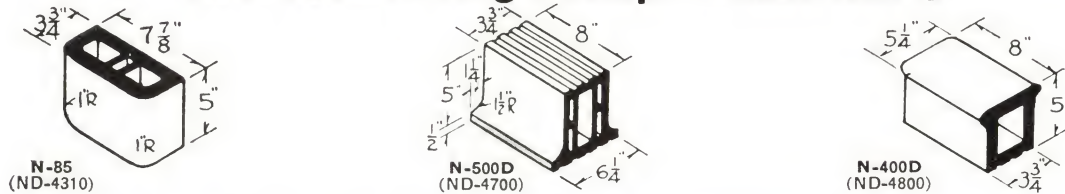
Machine Made Group—Class No. 1



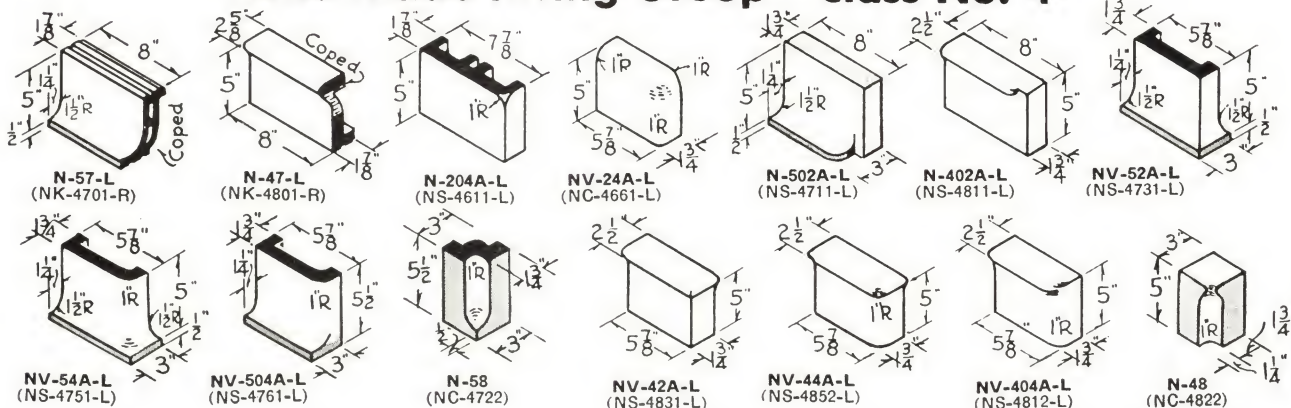
Cove Base and Wainscot Cap Group—Class No. 2



Two Face Fitting Group—Class No. 3

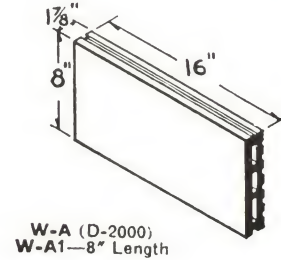
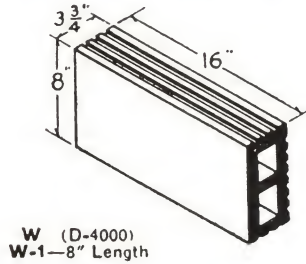


Hand Made Fitting Group—Class No. 4

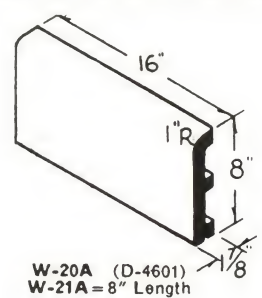
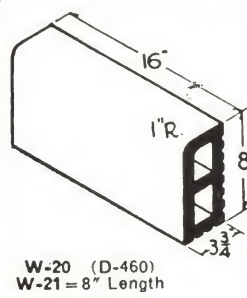
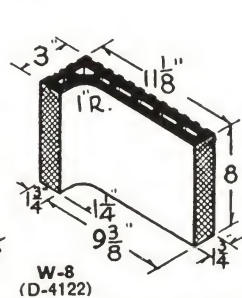
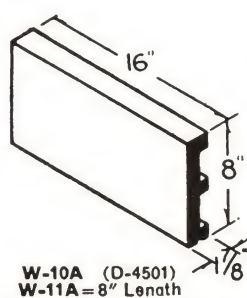
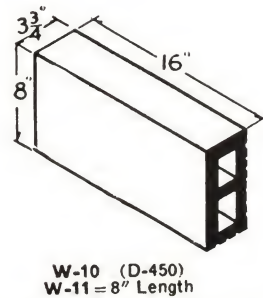
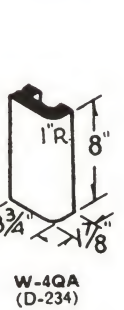
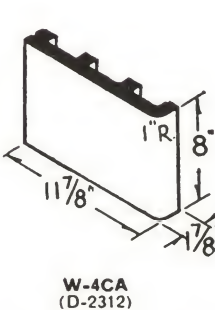
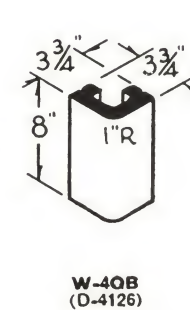
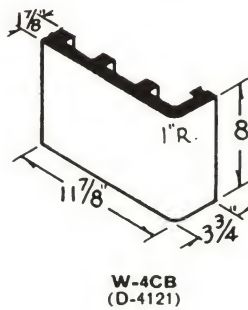
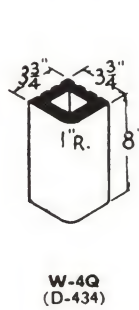
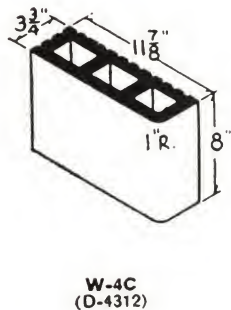
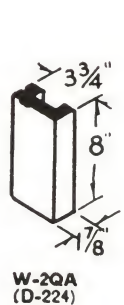
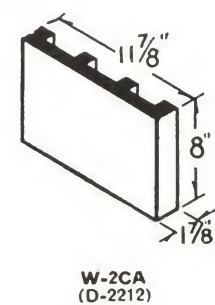
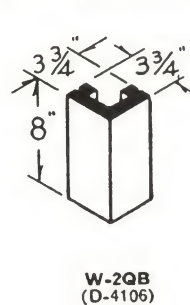
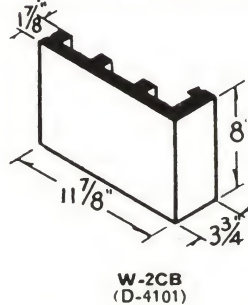
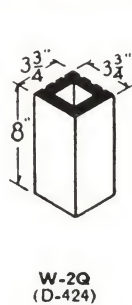
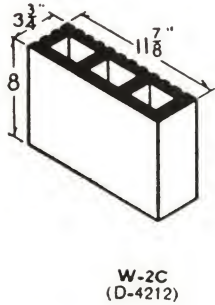


SHAPE DETAILS, NATCO DECORATA TILE, "W" SERIES

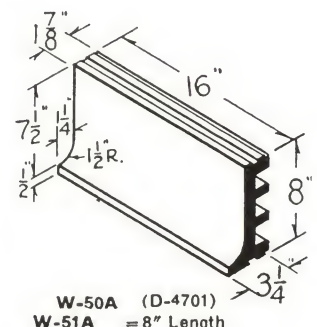
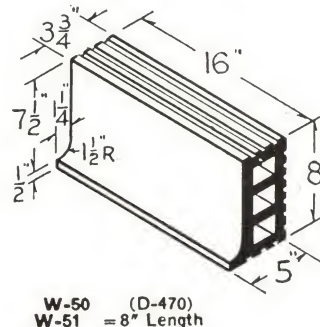
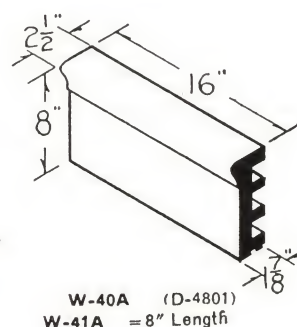
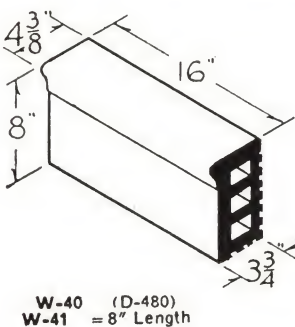
Stretcher Group



Machine Made Group—Class No. 1



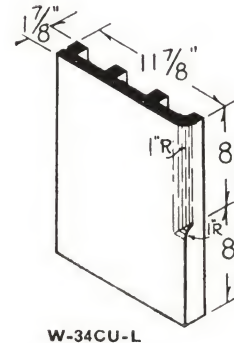
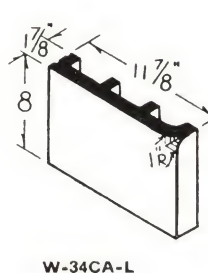
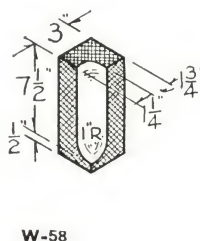
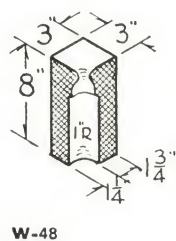
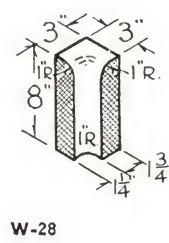
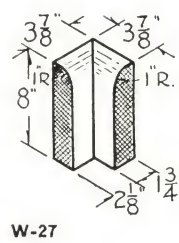
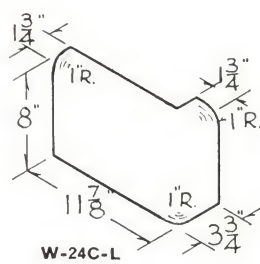
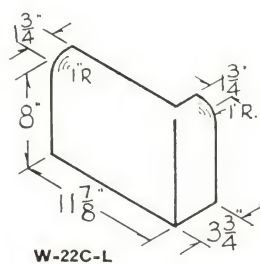
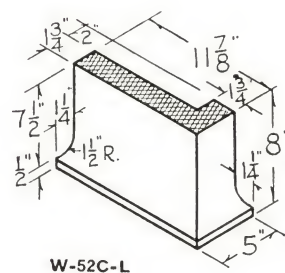
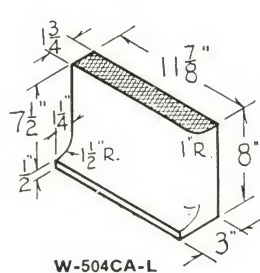
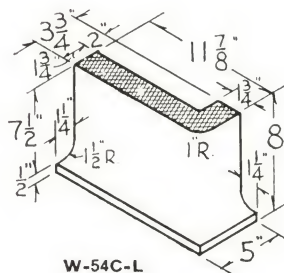
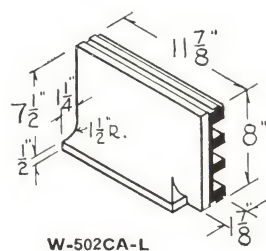
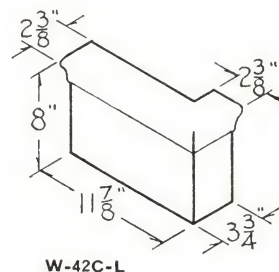
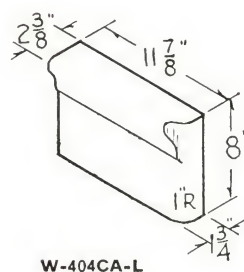
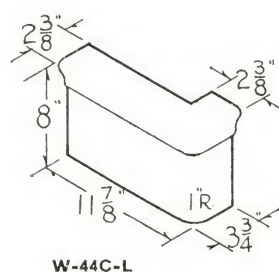
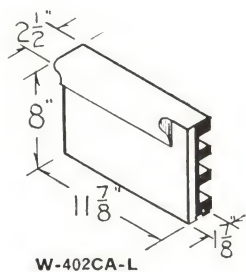
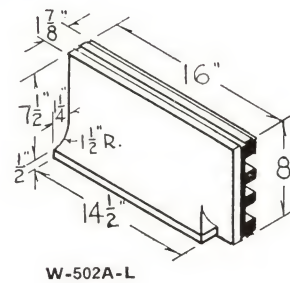
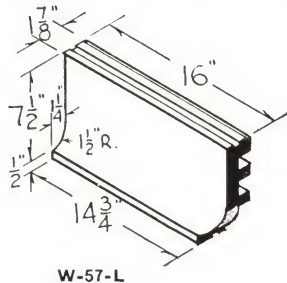
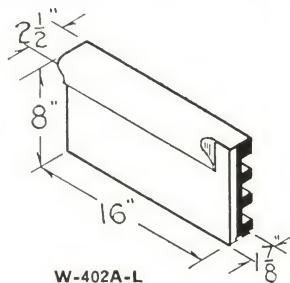
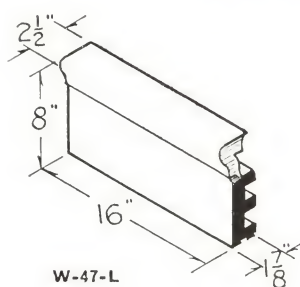
Cove Base and Wainscot Cap Group—Class No. 2



Note—Bold figures represent new shape numbers adopted by the Glazed Brick and Tile Institute.
Light figures in parenthesis are old shape numbers.

SHAPE DETAILS, NATCO DECORATA TILE, "W" SERIES

Hand Made Fitting Group—Class No. 4



Note: All Hand Made Fittings are furnished both right and left hand as required.

DETAILS OF WALL SECTIONS



Fig. 1
Two faced 3 3/4" Vitritile wall showing use of double-cove base.



Fig. 2
Two faced 3 3/4" Vitritile wall showing double cove base and double wainscot cap. Also method of adjusting tile heights to ceiling heights without cutting.



Fig. 3
3 3/4" Vitritile wall plastered one side, showing single Vitritile cove base and terrazzo base opposite.



Fig. 4
4 1/2" Vitritile two faced wall, illustrating the adaptability of Vitritile where plaster above begins at different elevations on opposite sides.

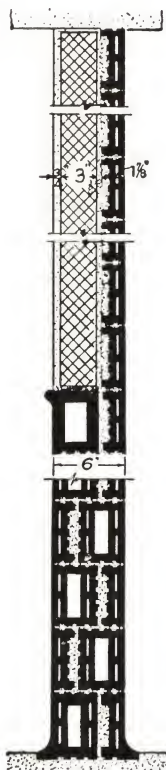


Fig. 5
Two faced 6" Vitritile bonded wainscot wall showing use of furring carried to ceiling on one side and wainscot cap with plaster above on opposite side.

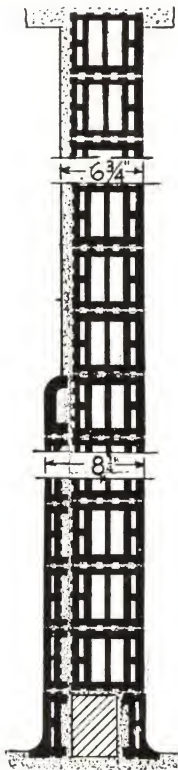


Fig. 6
6" Vitritile wall with addition of furring on one side of wainscot showing use of bull-nose cap.

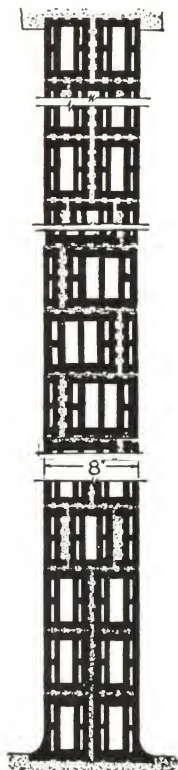


Fig. 7
Two faced 8" Vitritile bonded wall showing various types of bonding.

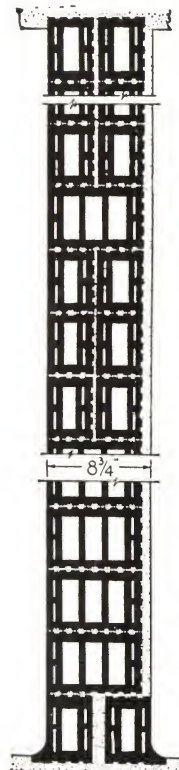
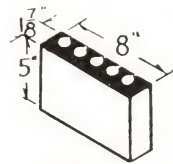


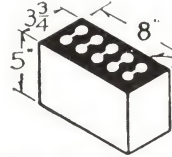
Fig. 8
One faced 8" Vitritile bonded wall showing use of single cove base in connection with plastered walls.

SHAPE DETAILS, NATCO VITRIBRIK "K" SERIES

Stretcher Group

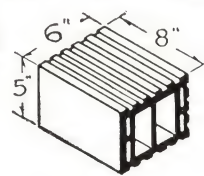


K-A
(K-2000)

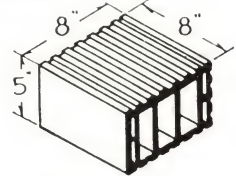


K-D Smooth 2 Sides
(K-400)

**K-Sm—Unfinished
Smooth Back
(Scored Ends)**



K-60
(K-6000)

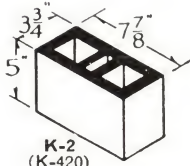


K-80
(K-8000)

**K—{ Smooth 1 Side
Scored 1 Side } (K-4000)**

Quoin Group

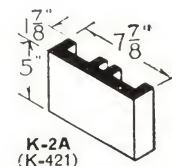
**Note—Bold figures represent new shape numbers
adopted by the Glazed Brick and Tile Institute.
Light figures in parenthesis are old shape numbers.**



K-2
(K-420)



K-2H
(K-426)

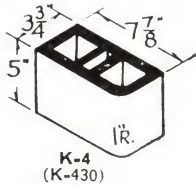


K-2A
(K-421)

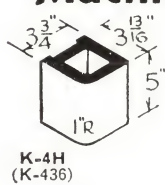


K-2AH
(K-427)

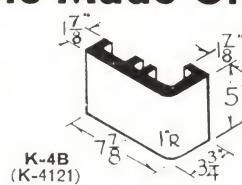
Machine Made Group—Class No. 1



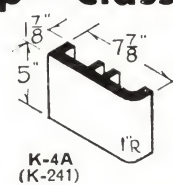
K-4
(K-430)



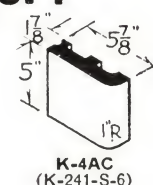
K-4H
(K-436)



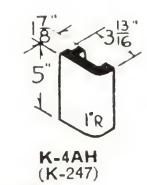
K-4B
(K-4121)



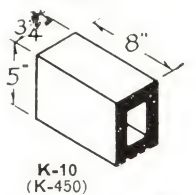
K-4A
(K-241)



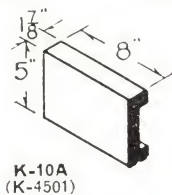
K-4AC
(K-241-S-6)



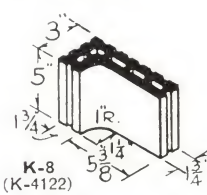
K-4AH
(K-247)



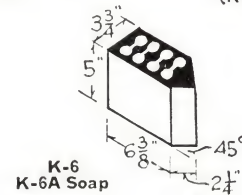
K-10
(K-450)



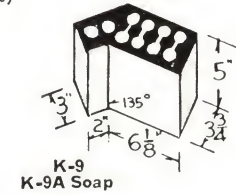
K-10A
(K-4501)



K-8
(K-4122)

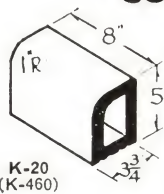


K-6
K-6A Soap

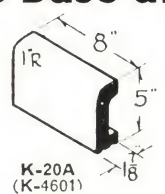


K-9
K-9A Soap

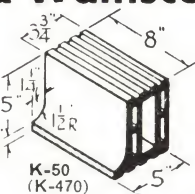
Cove Base and Wainscot Cap Group—Class No. 2



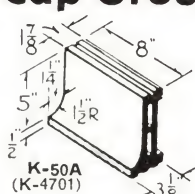
K-20
(K-460)



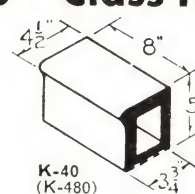
K-20A
(K-4601)



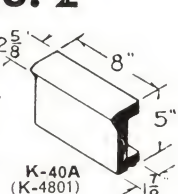
K-50
(K-470)



K-50A
(K-4701)

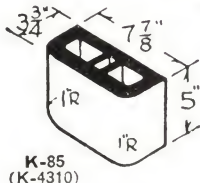


K-40
(K-480)

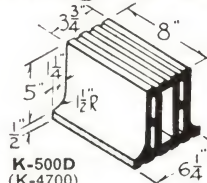


K-40A
(K-4801)

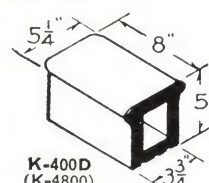
Two Face Fitting Group—Class No. 3



K-85
(K-4310)

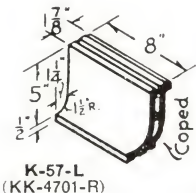


K-500D
(K-4700)

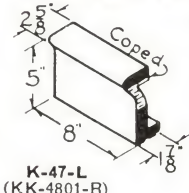


K-400D
(K-4800)

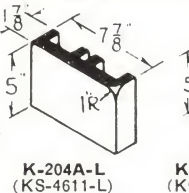
Hand Made Fitting Group—Class No. 4



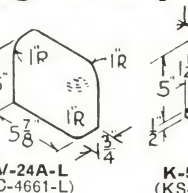
K-57-L
(K-4701-R)



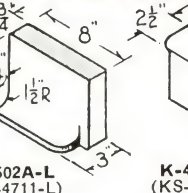
K-47-L
(K-4801-R)



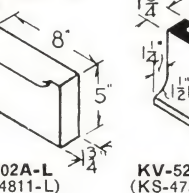
K-204A-L
(K-4611-L)



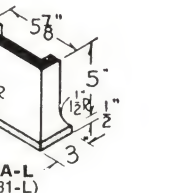
KV-24A-L
(K-4661-L)



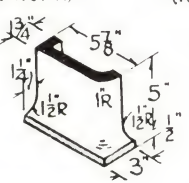
K-502A-L
(K-4711-L)



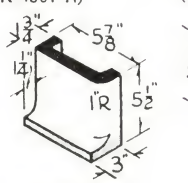
K-402A-L
(K-4811-L)



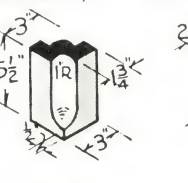
KV-52A-L
(K-4731-L)



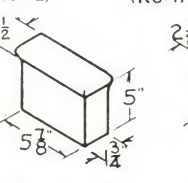
KV-54A-L
(K-4751-L)



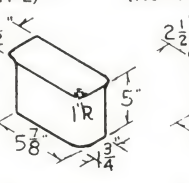
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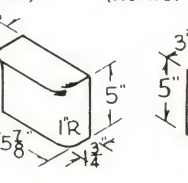
K-58
(K-4722)



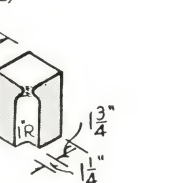
KV-42A-L
(K-4831-L)



KV-44A-L
(K-4852-L)



KV-404A-L
(K-4812-L)



K-48
(K-4822)

Tables for Determining Heights and Lengths of Walls

These tables have been prepared as a ready reference and will be found very helpful. The height tables determine the heights of walls from the finished floor line which will best lay up without cutting tile. When cove base is used, be sure to provide for height of cove base course. The length tables show the length

of walls and pilasters which will best lay up without cutting tile. To find width of openings, add two mortar joints or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to each dimension given. Joints for 5-in. heights and 8 and 12-in. lengths are $\frac{1}{4}$ in., for 8-in. heights and 16-in. lengths, $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

HEIGHT TABLE

Course Number	5" Heights $\frac{1}{4}$ " Joints	8" Heights $\frac{3}{8}$ " Joints
1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1' 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
3	1' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
4	1' 9"	2' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
5	2' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3' 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
6	2' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
7	3' 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
8	3' 6"	5' 7"
9	3' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	6' 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
10	4' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6' 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
11	4' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	7' 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
12	5' 3"	8' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
13	5' 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	9' 0 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
14	6' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
15	6' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	10' 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
16	7' 0"	11' 2"
17	7' 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	11' 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
18	7' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	12' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
19	8' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	13' 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
20	8' 9"	13' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
21	9' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	14' 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
22	9' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	15' 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
23	10' 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	16' 0 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
24	10' 6"	16' 9"
25	10' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	17' 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
26	11' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	18' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
27	11' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	18' 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
28	12' 3"	19' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
29	12' 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	20' 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
30	13' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	20' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
31	13' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	21' 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
32	14'	22' 4"
33	14' 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	23' 0 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
34	14' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	23' 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
35	15' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	24' 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
36	15' 9"	25' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
37	16' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	25' 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
38	16' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	26' 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
39	17' 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	27' 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
40	17' 6"	27' 11"
41	17' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	28' 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
42	18' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	29' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
43	18' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	30' 0 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
44	19' 3"	30' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
45	19' 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	31' 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
46	20' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	32' 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
47	20' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	32' 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
48	21'	33' 6"
49	21' 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	34' 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
50	21' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	34' 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
51	22' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	35' 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
52	22' 9"	36' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
53	23' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	36' 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
54	23' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	37' 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
55	24' 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	38' 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
56	24' 6"	39' 1"
57	24' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	39' 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
58	25' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	40' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
59	25' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	41' 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
60	26' 3"	41' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

LENGTH TABLE

Number of Tile	8" Lengths $\frac{1}{4}$ " Joints	12" Lengths $\frac{1}{4}$ " Joints	16" Lengths $\frac{3}{8}$ " Joints
1	8"	1' 0"	1' 4"
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1' 0 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	1' 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	2' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
2	1' 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2' 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1' 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3' 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
3	2' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2' 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	3' 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	4' 9"
4	2' 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	5' 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3' 0 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	4' 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	6' 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
5	3' 5"	5' 1"	6' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3' 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	5' 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	7' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
6	4' 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	6' 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	8' 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4' 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	6' 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	8' 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
7	4' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9' 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5' 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	7' 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	10' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
8	5' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	8' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	10' 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5' 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	8' 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	11' 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
9	6' 2"	9' 2"	12' 3"
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6' 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	9' 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	12' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
10	6' 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	10' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	13' 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7' 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	10' 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	14' 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
11	7' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	14' 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7' 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	11' 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	15' 8"
12	8' 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	12' 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	16' 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8' 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	12' 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	17' 0 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
13	8' 11"	13' 3"	17' 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9' 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	13' 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	18' 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
14	9' 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	14' 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	19' 0 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
14 $\frac{1}{2}$	9' 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	14' 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	19' 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
15	10' 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	15' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	20' 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10' 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	15' 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	21' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
16	10' 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	16' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	21' 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
16 $\frac{1}{2}$	11' 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	16' 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	22' 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
17	11' 8"	17' 4"	23' 2"
17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12' 0 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	17' 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	23' 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
18	12' 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	18' 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	24' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
18 $\frac{1}{2}$	12' 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	18' 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	25' 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
19	13' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	19' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	25' 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13' 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	19' 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	26' 7"
20	13' 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	20' 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	27' 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
20 $\frac{1}{2}$	14' 0 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	20' 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	27' 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
21	14' 5"	21' 5"	28' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	14' 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	21' 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	29' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
22	15' 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	22' 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	29' 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
22 $\frac{1}{2}$	15' 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	22' 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	30' 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
23	15' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	23' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	31' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
23 $\frac{1}{2}$	16' 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	23' 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	32' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
24	16' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	24' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	32' 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
24 $\frac{1}{2}$	16' 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	24' 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	33' 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
25	17' 2"	25' 6"	34' 1"
25 $\frac{1}{2}$	17' 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	26' 0 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	34' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
26	17' 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	26' 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	35' 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
26 $\frac{1}{2}$	18' 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	27' 0 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	36' 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
27	18' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	27' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	36' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
27 $\frac{1}{2}$	18' 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	28' 0 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	37' 6"
28	19' 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	28' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	38' 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
28 $\frac{1}{2}$	19' 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	29' 0 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	38' 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
29	19' 11"	29' 7"	39' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
29 $\frac{1}{2}$	20' 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	30' 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	40' 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
30	20' 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	30' 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	40' 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
30 $\frac{1}{2}$	20' 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	31' 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	41' 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ "

Color Reproductions

The Color Reproductions shown, are printed from process plates, made direct from actual, full size Natco Structural Face Tile units. This gives the most authentic reproduction possible. It must be borne in mind that printers ink on paper cannot exactly portray the rich beauty of a vitrified clay product, also that the reduction in size affects the appearance. The color reproductions, while they do give a close approximation of the colors furnished, must not therefore be considered as absolute duplicates.

In the Hand Made of Natco Facing Tile, both right and left hand shapes are

Fitting Groups of all types furnished where required.

Standard Shapes

All stretcher units and fittings shown are Standard Natco Shapes. They are the result of many years experience in furnishing glazed ware and will adequately take care of practically all structural conditions encountered. To insure the most economical construction, as well as the most attractive appearance in the finished work, an electrical abrasive saw, either of the portable or table type, should be used to cut short sections as required. When desired, we can also manufacture, on short notice, shapes as shown by the Glazed Brick and Tile Institute.

NATCO CERAMIC GLAZE MOTTLES

4
40

(See paragraph headed "Color Reproductions")



8575—White and Gray Mottle



8525—White and Brown Mottle



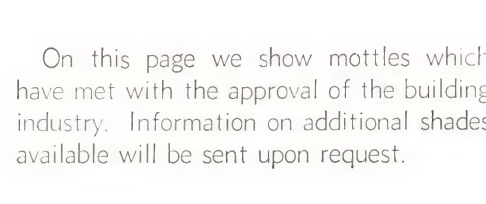
8585—Gray and Buff Mottle



1000—Light Buff Mottle



8540—Cream and Light Green Mottle



8550—Buff and Green Mottle



8565—Brown and Cream Mottle

On this page we show mottles which have met with the approval of the building industry. Information on additional shades available will be sent upon request.

NATCO LITESHADE

A light shade range in natural salt glaze finish



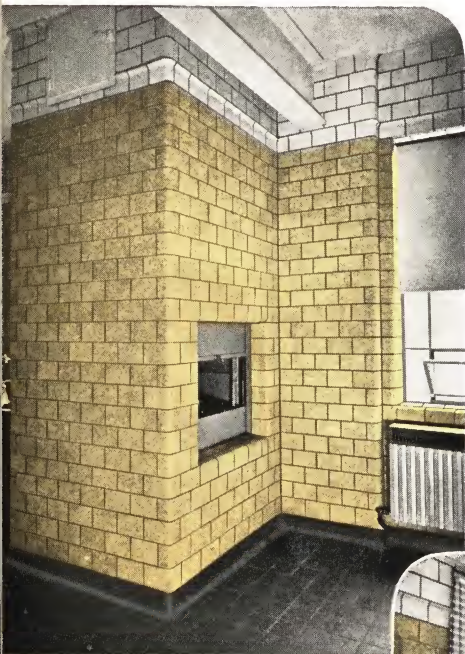
FOR NATCO CERAMIC GLAZE COLORS
SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER

NATIONAL FIREPROOFING CORPORATION GENERAL OFFICES PITTSBURGH

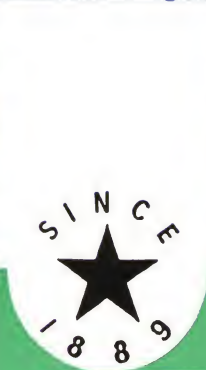
FOR EVERY TYPE OF BUILDING

Natco Structural Facing Tile has an application somewhere in every building, everywhere in some buildings. It is ideal for the walls, partitions and wainscots in laboratories, schools, airports, restaurants, gymnasiums, corridors, lavatories, shower rooms, garages, abattoirs, breweries, distilleries, hotel kitchens and supply rooms, hospitals, power houses, auto service and filling stations, dairies, creameries, army barracks, auditoriums and recreational buildings, food product plants, post offices, meat packing plants, offices, chemical plants, natatoriums, waiting rooms and similar applications.

Natco Structural Facing Tile is manufactured by a corporation established in 1889, which has been in that particular line of business continuously since that time.



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